

JAPAN DESIRES
ORIENT CONTROLWants To Secure Recognition
of A Monroe Doctrine
For The Far East.

(Continued from page 1.)

can and British diplomats as to the modernization in the Tokyo cabinet, whose motto was and is the original equivalent of "All things come round to him who will wait." Then occurred the entry of America into the war, followed within a few months by the Bolshevik revolution and the inauguration of anarchy in Russia, which had been the Russian empire. These two events, to an extent not yet clearly recognized in the west, completely revolutionized the international position of Japan.

Situation Changes. Of the two great powers upon whom Japan's interests depend, the United States has been swept out of existence. Japan always took Russia much more seriously than America as a possible foe, and Russia was no more. Whether Japan's ambition on the mainland was merely economic or territorial as well, there no longer remained in Asia any force capable of challenging the fiat of the mikado. Not only Manchuria and China, but the boundless resources of Siberia, the world's greatest storehouse of raw materials, were there for the taking. Assailed by such a temptation, Japan was naturally impelled to economic and banking interests, which she controlled and still away the foreign policy of her country displayed admirable moderation, and Japan, suspiciously watched through 1915 by the western powers engaged in a death-grapple with Germany and helpless to intervene, maintained on the whole loyalty to her engagements and a disposition to wait and see before acting.

But as the months went on Japan, who had watched her former enemy in the western world, saw to the east the American republic rapidly becoming the greatest military power in the world. Naval plans on a scale Japan could not hope to imitate, a merchant marine of proportions without number, millions of trained soldiers and mountains of war material that could be called upon in any future emergency completely upset the theories of these oriental statesmen who had held that America could be disregarded in a settlement of the Chinese question.

Instead of being between a mighty Russia and a weak America, Japan now finds a vacuum where Russia had been, but a United States whose will in the orient can be challenged only if Tokyo is confident that the American people will not back with force the diplomatic of weakness.

The Japanese war party, confident to the last in Germany's help, gnashed its teeth with rage at the growing power of the United States and tried in every way possible to sabotage America's plans to administer the Trans-Siberian railway for the benefit of the Russian people. These attempts have been prevented, but American officials question the moderate government at Tokyo from all blame. The fault, they say, lies in the machinations of Gen. Takishima, who himself, in prison, directed in Siberia for months military activities and propaganda designed to increase the anarchy in Russia, and deprive of success American efforts to bring order and peace. Takishima was finally withdrawn in November, by Tokyo after most grave representations made in Washington by secretary Lansing to vicecount Ishii.

At the same time Lansing called attention to the fact that the Japanese had sent approximately 70,000 troops into Siberia, instead of the 20,000 men whom Japan and each of the other great allies, as well as China, had agreed to send.

Great Britain's Far Flung Garrison,
Guarding Millions Of Miles Of
Territory, Very Small Numerically

BY FLOYD MAGRIFF.

LONDON, Eng., April 2.—Great Britain's far-flung garrison line which still is defending the routes to India and Egypt and only recently was engaged with the enemy from Archangel to Mesopotamia, starts on by the comparative smallness of the force. Considered in proportion to the millions of square miles of territory defended, the garrison seems insignificant in size.

Excepting the army of occupation along the Rhine, the total British forces engaged on all fronts total 492,000. Of these, about 227,000 hail from the British Isles, 40,000 from Australia and Canada, and the rest are Indians.

The British have forces in Italy, the Balkans, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, North Persia, Siberia, Trans-Caspia, North Russia and India, in addition to certain outlying posts guarded by artillery.

While the British are helping to maintain the "Watch on the Rhine," they also are keeping a lookout on the Adriatic, the Aegean, the Bosporus, the Black and Caspian seas, the Mediterranean, the Jordan and the Tiber, in which region one is able to spot moving objects a few hours daily at this season.

The British are thorough, as any one will testify who has had any experience in that direction. Kaiser Bill's war party is over, but the British aren't going home until the war has been cleared up, which, as the peace conference indicates, will take no little time. And after the peace is fixed up, garrisons still will be maintained in sufficient size on British colonial frontiers, especially those abutting Russia and Turkey, to insure quietude.

The war party had taken the bit in its teeth and carried out this military occupation, which was much more than a mere show, but about which the mass of the Japanese people knew nothing. The Japanese government, however, withdrew, first of 20,000 Japanese troops and later of 17,000 more.

But these orders were not given until a serious fight had taken place in Tokyo between the peace and war parties, during those November days when the eyes of the world were on the German motor cars with the white flag that brought Ludendorff's sword to Foch. The war party wanted to defy America, throw off the mask, proclaim a Japanese protectorate over eastern Siberia and assume the control of the whole far east. The moderates, helped by all the banks and business interests, pleaded for consideration for Washington's remonstrances. They won.

What Did Lansing Say? It may be many years before the full story of the historic conversations between Lansing and Ishii in Washington is made public. How far Lansing went in his remarks may never be known. The circumstances surrounding the situation in Siberia, the propaganda and military operations conducted by Takishima, and the dramatic character of the sudden and secret withdrawal of most of the Japanese army in Siberia, suggest that Lansing went fairly far.

The policy of the war party, I understand, has not changed since November, despite the shock to them of the complete defeat of Germany. Their theory has always been that the longer the western powers kept on bleeding each other and weakening themselves the greater would be the relative strength of Japan at the end of the war. Consequently, the complete and overwhelming triumph of the allies, coincident with growth into a first-class military power of the hitherto despised United States, was a severe blow to the Japanese fire-

factory and three cavalry brigades, of which one division was British, Mesopotamia is one spot on the map the British will watch and garrison carefully. It is fully expected here that the peace conference will authorize British supremacy over Mesopotamia, which, since it has been redeemed from a land dominated by civilization, hundreds of miles of railways have been built. Baghdad has been made of some of its oilfields and turned into a prosperous city, and irrigation has increased agricultural production enormously. The army of occupation will continue to be largely of Indian composition.

There are about 2000 British troops in North Persia and these will remain there for the present. In Persia there are but two British battalions. Russian and British troops are in the Caucasus, mostly at Omek, besides staff and officers for training Russian forces. There is, in addition, a Canadian mixed brigade, of which the majority are at Vladivostok, and the rest are in the North Russian zone. There are about 11,000 British forces.

The British garrison in India amounts to about 9,000 men, in which there are four regular regiments. When it is remembered that a million Indians have been trained to arms in the last few years, the British realize they have been defeated. In some instances they still are opposing the Armenians, even trying to exterminate them.

At present there are three British divisions at Alexandria, Egypt, and one at Cairo. In Palestine, Syria and Cilicia there are three divisions, four mounted divisions, two being Canadian and two Australian. The cavalry is to be reorganized at once. Within the British empire in Mesopotamia there were five divisions of in-

fantry, and has weakened for the time his political strength at home.

Americans may well be proud of the fact that the principle weapon used by the moderate in Tokyo to defeat the war party during this November crisis was their honest honesty and good faith of the American government in its desire to bring about a true and just world settlement.

To return to the policy of the Japanese peace delegates here in Paris, who represent the moderate or government party. They are pretending to be concerned about the Pacific coast immigration question. There are two reasons why Japan is ready to drop this old bone of contention forever. One is that Japan recognizes that the new military strength of the United States renders harmless the old bogey of a Japanese attack on the western states, and has no intention of trying to irritate America in any way concerning issues on the American side of the Pacific.

The other and more important reason is that the destruction of the Russian power makes possible the settlement of Japan's surplus population in rich lands, nearer home and subject to Japan's political influence. Japan, certainly to Manchuria at their will without fear from Russia. Consequently, it has now become a definite policy of the Japanese to discourage immigration to the continent. Japan's racial pride has undoubtedly been hurt by the action of our states and the Canadian west, but the moderate party, in order to calm down all agitation on this point, has taken steps through the government press to make the people of Japan understand that economic and not racial reasons are at the bottom of opposition to immigration into America.

What Japan wants is a Monroe doctrine of the east. How does she propose to get it here in Paris? That is a secret that may

be revealed within a few weeks; meanwhile it is one of the best kept in this town which is full of well-hidden diplomatic mysteries.

The Japanese scheme is almost certainly based upon the league of nations agreement. The Japanese believe that they are entitled to the agitation in the United States for the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, and the attacks made in the east and elsewhere on the league covenant because it does not specifically guarantee the American doctrine. It appears to me certain that if president Wilson brings forward such a demand in response to the conference, the Japanese will at once bring forward a similar proposal as regards the far east and make their ratification of the peace treaty dependent upon its adoption.

It may be that the Japanese are counting in any event upon requiring a specific recognition of the special position occupied by Japan in the east before agreeing to come into the league. So far, with all the world talking about the league and a perfect din of approval and disapproval coming from the United States, Japan has been completely silent. That silence has become more audible in Paris than the noise made by many other nations.

The league needs Japan in the league. Far eastern problems will be made more difficult if the writ of the league of nations does not run to China and Siberia. Because Japan declines to subscribe to the covenant, Japan for her signature will ask a price, and that price, if my information is correct, will be found to be not the removal of immigration restrictions in America, but American and world recognition of the Japanese doctrine.—Copyright, 1919, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

BAKER GRATEFUL FOR END OF U. S. CASUALTY LISTS

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Informally announcing today the discontinuance of the war department's system of telegraphing casualty lists to San Francisco and Chicago for mail distribution by the press associations, secretary Baker made this statement:

"It is with profound gratitude that we approach the end of the American expeditionary force casualty list. The war department has been conscious of the splendid public service the press has been rendering to the people by the prompt and accurate publication of the casualty lists from day to day, that the supreme sacrifices made by officers and men of our forces abroad might be known to their friends and relatives at home."

1,553,471 OFFICERS, MEN
DISCHARGED TO MARCH 26

Washington, D. C., April 2.—Figures made public today by the war department show that from the signing of the armistice to March 26, 1,553,471 of the 2,678,655 officers and men under arms when the war ended had been discharged from the service. Since the armistice, 572,474 officers and men had sailed from France to March 26, and of this number 345,523 had arrived at the United States. This left 1,469,789 soldiers overseas. The total under arms in this country on March 26 was 612,174. Enlistments in the army since February 25, when voluntary enlisting was resumed, were 1233 to March 26.

El Pasos Is With
A. E. F. In Germany

RAYMOND M. WYATT, sergeant of the headquarters company, 26th Infantry, is at Zellten, Germany. Sgt. Wyatt enlisted in El Paso. His home is at 917 North Ochoth street. He is with the 26th division, made up of Texas and Oklahoma men. He fought at St. Mihiel, at Meuse and Argonne.

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Private Branch Exchange #200.

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

Apparel Specials

WE begin April with many attractive specials. None are more attractive than those on the Fifth Floor. You should by all means take advantage of these—especially those that will be on special sale tomorrow only.

Spring's Smartest Hats \$15

AT this price we present a wonderful collection of exceedingly smart Hats in Black and the season's most approved colors. Lovely flower trimmed Tortoise Shell Hats, stunning large drooping Georgette Crepe Hats, "Vampy" Black Maline Hats, Catrich trimmed, are shown in abundance. The most particular woman will find selection an easy matter. These exclusive designs and Parisian replicas are characteristic of Popular Millinery, each style designed to set off the new Spring Suits and Wraps to the best advantage, and very moderately priced, at

\$15

Stunning Suits \$25

YOUR choice is directed to a big feature item in new Spring Suits. Suits that will be hard to duplicate at anywhere near the price. Edited models or the nobly box effect. Silk, Wool and White checked. Made of Serges, Poplins and Gabardines. All sizes for Women and Misses. Priced at

\$25

Charming Silk Dresses

FASHIONABLE themes in Street and Afternoon Gowns of Printed Georgette Foulards, Taffetas and Taffeta and Georgette combinations, with suit draperies, novel flounces and tiers, also some straight line effects. All the new Spring shades, including Overcast Blue, Henna, Rookie, Smoke, Taupe, Navy and a variety of other color conceptions and combinations. The dainty finishing and unique style innovations displayed in these models express their superior development. All are appealing values, at

\$25

Extra--\$1.95 Blouses 95c

25 Down Street, White Vails Blouses are offered in a full range of sizes. Not one is ordinary or commonplace in style. They have the cleverest new collars. Some are embroidered trimmed, while others are neatly homelike. Regular \$1.95 values, offered for Thursday only, at

95c

Extra--Thursday Only

\$4.00 TAFFETA PETTICOATS \$2.59

The new slender Petticoats made of Taffeta in changeable and plain colors, plain or embroidered flounces or fringe trimmed. These Petticoats are regular \$4.00 values. Special for Thursday only, at

\$2.59

"The Girls'
Own Shop"

"The Sub-Deb Girl"

WE have been featuring styles created for the Sub-Deb of 12, 14 and 16 years and have met with wonderful success. Mothers and daughters alike have complimented and bought liberally of this specially designed line of Capes, Coats, Dresses and Hats for Miss Sub-Deb.

"SUB-DEB" TAFFETA DRESSES

These Dresses emphasize the charms of youth. They have style touches that please. Colors include Rose, Henna, Tan, Copan, Belgian, Navy and Plaid. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Prices range \$12.95, \$15.00 and \$19.50.

Other Sub-Deb Dresses of Taffeta, Georgette or combinations at \$19.50 to \$29.50.

"SUB-DEB" SILK SKIRTS

These Plaid or Stripe Silk Skirts are smartly distinctive in style. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. They are priced at \$19.50.

"SUB-DEB" VOILE BLOUSES

These Voile Blouses are designed especially for girls. Snappy trimmings make them all the more youthful. Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. They are priced at \$2.95.

"SUB-DEB" MILLINERY

A great deal of attention has been given to the creating of Headwear for the girl of 12, 14 and 16 years. Many beautiful models are now on display in beautiful colors. Prices range from \$4.95 to \$15.

SPECIAL NOTE—Small women should take advantage of this special "Sub-Deb" Service.

—(4th Floor)

Easter Silk Sale

Closes Saturday

DO not miss the biggest Silk Sale we have ever held. Months of preparation which enabled us to assemble immense quantities permits us to continue for a whole week such wonderful values. This sale closes Saturday, so take advantage of the three final days.

Spring Woolens are also included in this sale. You now have choice from our entire stock of high grade Spring Woolens, at

One Third Off

Sale Silk Dresses

Downstairs Store

ANOTHER big success for the Downstairs Store. Right now when Silk Dresses are an important item of the Spring Wardrobe the Downstairs Store launches a Sale of over 1000 Dresses. All sizes, all colors and 5 big lots to choose from, at

\$5, \$8.85, \$10.85
\$12.85 and \$15.85

Dress Up America Week April 5th to 13th—We Will Be Ready.

Whole Grain Foods
contain valuable qualities
especially worth
while for those who
wish sturdy bodies.

Grain-Nuts

-among cereal foods-
is best known for its
wonderful building
qualities. A real food,
appealing in form &
taste.

The Wheat & Barley Food

No raise in price during
or since the war.

Sinn Fein Courts, Including Juries,
'Quite Democratic,' Operated With
Much Dispatch And A Little Cost

CORK, Ireland, April 2.—Sinn Fein Courts are now working all over this country and hundreds of cases have been tried before these tribunals. I was recently accorded the privilege of an admittance to one of these courts at work. I was told that I was the first press representative to be present at a sitting.

This bench to try the cases consisted of eight men of all different trades and professions. The chairman was a university professor, and seated beside him was a man who worked all day in the oilfield out of a ship as a boilermaker. On the other side were a trade union organizer and a drapery assistant. The other four men who constituted the bench were two of the leading merchants in this city, a doctor and a clerk.

It was a democratic assembly truly, both in constitution and effect. All the members of the court had sworn allegiance to the Irish republic. The illiterate had to give an undertaking that they would abide by the decision of the court, and in the event of an appeal to abide by the finding of the court above.

The appeal court consisted of a bench of four.

Only very small fees are charged

and these go toward the upkeep of the court in such matters as janitor and giving the clerk his salary, which I may mention was a part time occupation. He received about 10 pounds a year for his services. One of the principal objects of the courts is to keep people out of English courts as a mark of their independence, and on the plea that English courts take quite time and cost a tremendous amount of money. As an instance of this, Sinn Fein courts last week which started somewhere in 12.00 and is not yet finished.

The Sinn Fein courts are nothing if they are not quick. Such lawyers as appear for the defendants are told to be as brief as possible in their speeches and that only the essential facts count in all cases. Such a patient hearing is given to everybody.

The first case was a dispute between two merchants about the non-delivery of goods. Neither party engaged a lawyer. Each stated his own case. The argument occupied 10 minutes and a verdict was given for the plaintiff, who was immediately paid the money he was owed. The court cost was 6-pence.

Another case was called immediately. The president of the court put some pointed questions to the plaintiff and gave him a stiff cross-examination before he gave a verdict in

favor of the defendant. A woman was next. She looked for damages against a young man for having broken a window belonging to her. The young man said that it was accidental but the court advised him to pay, and he did so on the spot. In another case the plaintiff received a first-class railing for bringing suit a trivial case into court and the defendant received the costs. In 12 cases which were before the court that night there was only one lawyer to appear, and the case went against him.

The average length of a hearing was 15 minutes. The cases to all parties, including the fee for the lawyer who appeared, was about 3d.

Two Aviators Killed
Near Kelly Field, Tex.

San Antonio, Texas, April 2.—Lieut. Walter A. Hyman, of San Francisco, and cadet Parker D. Buck, of Cincinnati, both attached to Kelly Flying Field here, were killed yesterday in a fall of their airplane three miles from the field. It was announced today. The bodies were badly burned. Relatives of the accident were brought to the field by a passerby, who witnessed it.

To Help Make
Strong, Keen
Red-Blooded
Americans

NUXALIRONED

Now
Bring out the
three million people
who are weak, nervous,
run-down, tired
in two weeks
time in many
instances.
Ask your doctor
or druggist.

DERWILLO

The invincible face powder. Cannot
be detected. Stays on until you wash
it off. Instantly beautifies the complexion. Absolutely harmless. Druggists refund the money if it fails. See
large advertisement when it appears in
this paper.—Adv.